

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

That the Democratic party of this District is divided to some extent does not now admit of question, and that some one or more persons are responsible for the division is equally true, and we propose in as brief a manner as possible to enquire who it is.

Before the din of the sanguinary conflict of last August had died away or the smoke cleared from the hotly contested field, a portentous croak about a convention at any rate and in all events was heard to emanate from Bardstown. That croak was caught up in this county and repeated; and it was then distinctly announced that treason had been "snuffed" in the camp. It was thus early the hint went forth from these two points that no man was to be permitted to run the race for Congress in this district without a license from a caucus. It was then that a war was set on foot against Mr. Jewett and all who with him believed a man had the constitutional right to be a candidate for Congress without a nomination from his party. From that moment to the present it has been the constant effort of the leaders of king caucus' host to attempt to cover up their own machinations against the supremacy of Democratic principles by the ever significant cry of "stop thief."

But to come down more nearly to the present time—early in the Spring a meeting was held in the counties of Anderson and Spencer endorsing Mr. Jewett, and declaring themselves for him. The county of Anderson then repudiated the convention as wholly unnecessary; subsequently another meeting was held in Spencer that likewise repudiated the convention. Thus two meetings of Spencer endorsed Mr. Jewett, and one repudiated fully and distinctly the calling of a convention, while the other held the day before the meeting of the convention, appointed delegates who attended the convention but were forced by the action of that body to withdraw.

About the time of the second meeting in Spencer a meeting was held in Washington at which there was a very large attendance, and in this meeting the question of convention or no convention was put, after a long harangue, in favor of conventions, by an able gentleman in that county, and the convention clearly voted down as was admitted by the gentleman who made the speech and took the vote. Subsequently to this time another meeting was held in Washington, and the vote on the question of ratifying a call for a convention was put, and the vote being close and the opposers of the convention believing the vote in their favor, appealed from the decision of the chairman who decided the vote to be for the convention. But it was in vain, the appeal was made. The chairman in utter disregard of all known precedents refused to entertain the motion, and got himself and convention friends out of the difficulty, and from the danger of being detected in their fraud upon the Democrats of Washington by taking one leap farther in the line of progression than any preceding officer of a deliberative body ever made before. He actually made a motion to adjourn while occupying the chair and put that motion with out a second. We make these statements from the information of gentlemen of undoubted veracity of both parties, who were present at the meeting.

It is then in this way the Washington county delegation got their appointment, and went to the convention and cast the vote of that county for Mr. Jewett off the track, and that too at a time when the best informed convention men did not deny the fact that a very large majority of the Democrats in that county were for him in preference to any other in the district.

And it will be recollected by all who have watched the movements of the convention project, that it gained much of its strength from the fact that two candidates were in the field. The cry was every where made "we must have a convention to rule one off; we shall be beaten with two in the field," and similar arguments. A convention—fit representative of the principle of conventions in any and all events, was had. It went with the Nelson resolutions staring it in the face, and the arrangement was effected. Mr. Brown was there, how and why we do not know, debating its merits with the delegation from Spencer, ever and anon sending out remarks well calculated to prejudice the mind of his hearers against Mr. Jewett. The result of all this was that Dr. Palmer, the man who in the opinion of many, made a convention necessary, by becoming a candidate, comes forward and declines the nomination, when as he said, "it was no secret, he could get the nomination if he wanted it." The other aspirants one after another declined the doubtful honor, and retired to the shades of private life, while all with one voice called on Mr. Brown, and thrust the nomination on him as he says, without his seeking it, and in spite of his oft repeated declarations that he

preferred Jewett to all of these wonderful admirers of his, and that too after he had known all about this book transaction in which he professes to see so much to condemn.

It will be borne in mind all the while that the plea for a convention was, that two candidates were in the field, and that not only did one of these candidates decline, but all those whose names had been mentioned as aspirants even withdrew their names and refused to go before the convention, or to receive the nomination. Now we ask what necessity there was for nominating any one? Was not Mr. Jewett a bold and fearless Democrat, and an able defender of Democratic principles already in the field? Had not all those whose names had been mentioned before the people withdrawn, and by what strange instinct could the delegates there assembled, some of them representing a minority of their fellow Democrats, know whether their people preferred Mr. Brown or Mr. Jewett? Mr. Brown's name was never publicly mentioned in connection with the race; the people had no opportunity of expressing their preference between them, and the delegates could not know whether even those who sent them there would approve their work.

We now submit, in view of these facts, that neither Mr. Jewett or his friends are responsible for the distracted condition of our party over which the votaries of king caucus are shedding such showers of tears.

"The voters not represented are not to be counted as anti-conventionists because no county meeting expressed anti-convention sentiments." —Bardstown Gazette.

This is a fair sample of the candor of the convention party. The editor sets down six counties for the convention, and foots up the Democratic vote of these counties at 4836, and claims all these to have favored his convention project, when he knew perfectly well that a large majority of the Democrats in Washington always were and still are for Mr. Jewett, and when he knows the same thing to be true with regard to Spencer. He also knows if his stupidity does not exceed any just or reasonable estimate, that there was a large minority if not an actual majority for Mr. Jewett, and against a convention in Marion and Nelson, and yet with reckless want of candor he proclaims to the world that all the Democrats of these counties were for a convention, and that no one of the remaining four counties "expressed anti-convention sentiments." This like the rest of his statements if not positively untrue is shamefully unandid.

The Gazette in its issue of the 22d ult., reports Mr. Brown as saying that Mr. Jewett held conventions unconstitutional under all circumstances, and the editor must know, if his memory has not been totally obliterated by his insane cry about organization, regardless of the constitution, that Mr. Jewett's views were fully and unanimously endorsed, on the subject of conventions, by the Larue meeting in these words:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy and Old line Whigs of Larue county, see nothing in Mr. Jewett's letter, when properly understood, at all offensive to Old line Whigs, and that we fully endorse his views of a convention.

Then if Mr. J. is opposed to conventions under all circumstances the Democratic meeting in Larue county "expressed" decidedly "anti-convention sentiments."

Judge Nicholas writes to the Journal giving his construction of the Opposition platform on the power of Congress over slavery in the Territories—he uses this significant language:

"Judge Robertson and myself had not only vindicated the power of Congress to settle the question of slavery in the Territories, but I had gone further and insisted on it as an important duty of Congress to interfere and establish or prohibit slavery at the initiation of every territory according to the latitude or climate of the territory."

The old adage, "love laughs at locksmiths," was literally verified a few days since, by a couple who having already realized that "the course of true love does not run smoothly," fled from our neighboring town Hodgenville, in spite of the watchfulness of the anxious parents of the fair maiden. They took passage under the care of that best of conductors, Capt. Porter, and beat the intelligence sent by the maiden's father to Louisville, and made their way to Cincinnati, where every preparation was made and they were to be made flesh of one flesh, and bone of one bone, when the untimely intermeddling of the police made them realize, that the fondest hopes of the human heart may be forever crushed. The fair maiden was brought home without a husband, and the gay Lathrop went, we know not where, to weep over his fallen fortunes.

We saw and conversed on Friday last, with scores of Democrats from all parts of the county, and we say without the fear of successful contradiction, that an overwhelming majority of the Democrats are for Mr. Jewett.

Another Small Game.

The cautious men heretofore are many of them not content with using legitimate means for the injury of Mr. Jewett and his friends, but continue to heap one false charge on another from time to time, as the old ones are exposed and their authors put to shame, with a perseverance and zeal worthy a better cause.

Having discovered their charge of improper use of books by Jewett, unfounded, untenable, and even disgraceful to those who originated the story, and finding Jewett and his friends able and ready, at all points to disclose the utter falsity of that charge, and finding that some of them may win no laurels in the matter, they attempt to cover up their discomfiture and to divert public attention from the glaring exposure made of them by fabricating a new charge which, while it is not so discreditable to Mr. J. as the book slander, if true, is equally false, and destitute of the slightest shadow of probability.

For some weeks past we have heard certain friends of Mr. Brown intimating in a pretty clear and distinct manner, that Mr. Jewett has gone hook line and sinker to the Opposition. They say why are so large a part of the Opposition for Mr. Jewett, if he be a true Democrat? why should they prefer him to Mr. Brown?

In answer to these inquiries we say that a large portion of the Opposition prefer Mr. Jewett, because they, like a large majority of the Democrats, believe Mr. J., on account of his superior age and experience, to be much more capable than Mr. Brown of representing the true interest of the nation, and for this reason they are for him. But these friends of Mr. B. never reflect, that Mr. Jewett in the darkest hour of gloom the party ever saw in Kentucky, stood firmly to the colors of Democracy—that he flung her banner to the breeze in 1855, when no other man, save one, was willing to meet and bear the rage of the then prevailing storm—that when short sighted and ambitious aspirant might have been led astray by the hope of speedy promotion, Mr. Jewett stood firm and immovable by his party and his principles. In that dark and gloomy hour for Democracy in the fifth, he bared his breast to receive the full force of the raging storm, when all, even his most sanguine friends, thought defeat overwhelming and calamitous inevitable. They never reflect that he came staking his all, upon what every one regarded a desperate chance, for the sake of his principles, his country, and his party. No. It is not the war worn veteran that these men would reward, but they are seized with the remarkable speech of Mr. Brown in which he said in substance, that Mr. Jewett was elected, because of the superior numerical strength of his party, and not on account of his own merit or efficiency.

But we are well apprised of the motive that has induced this slander. Mr. Jewett must be beaten, his friends must be denounced as disorganizers, as Oppositionists, and as traitors, because the cause of Young America and king caucus is in a desperate state, and is driven for the want of merit in its own cause to slander its antagonist. We know the Opposition do not regard Mr. Jewett as one of their number, nor do they regard him even as a sympathizer with their cause. They regard him as right on the intervention question, as do we and others, who hold the power of the General Government to protect the citizen in his right of property. The Opposition agree with Mr. J. in no other question now before the country, and if Mr. B. or his friends differ with Mr. Jewett on the question of intervention, and we believe they do, let them speak out and say so, and let them not attack the Democracy of the man who led them to victory in 1855, when the nerves of most men, and some of Mr. Brown's most clamorous friends among them, were too weak or their eyes too sore for the fight.

(For the Elizabethtown Democrat.)

Female Academy.
Mr. Editor: Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to notice in a summary manner the examination of the pupils of the Elizabethtown Female Academy, of which Mr. G. W. Maxson is principal.

The examination came off on Monday and Tuesday, the 27th and 28th days of June, and in one particular it differed from many examinations I have witnessed. It was the entire absence of any effort to show off on some prepared parts; but when a class came up, they exhibited the confidence of those who entirely understood the branch on which they were about to be examined—and they were carried through the book in the most searching and thorough manner; and to say that all the classes in their various branches acquitted themselves with credit, would not be doing them justice, for they so far exceeded our expectation that they elicited the highest admiration of all present.

The school is a mixed one, consisting of about an equal number of young ladies and young gentlemen, and is limited in its number. Hence the rapid progress made in the various departments of Lit-

erature, and it affords many the sincere gratification that it is needless to send their sons or daughters anywhere else to obtain a liberal education in all the branches of Academic study, including higher Mathematics, Ancient Languages, Mental and Moral Science, Music, &c.

The trial of a mixed school, has in this instance, proved eminently successful, the presence of both sexes imposing that kind of restraint, which improves the manners and has a refining effect in the social relations.

On each evening a public exhibition was given at the Methodist Church, which was handsomely fitted up for the occasion, and on each evening the house was crowded to overflowing with delight and admiring spectators. It would be invidious to single out the last performance. It was all admirably done, and the original compositions would have done credit to much older heads. The pieces were well gotten up and executed to the life—not in the dull monotonous school boy manner, but with that life and spirit which electrified the audience and elicited unusual applause. Much credit is due Mr. Maxson for the labor and skill he evinced in getting up such a mental feast, and it is hoped that a generous community will reward him by an ample patronage.

A PATRON.

Inasmuch as some persons are disposed to make a noise because they affect to believe that Brown is not quite old enough according to the Constitution to go to Congress, we call the attention of all such to the following, which will be recognized as a clause of the Constitution of the United States, from which it will be seen that Congress has the right to determine the qualifications of its own members. If any one contests the election of Mr. Brown, Congress will investigate the cause, and if it be ascertained that he is not old enough Congress will return him to his constituency—a new election will be ordered and the people can again elect him and send him to Congress. The object of the Jewett men is to attempt to use this argument with persons who are supposed not to understand the provisions of the Constitution. It is an appeal on the supposition of ignorance. Mr. Jewett would not himself venture to use such an argument in his own behalf—but some few of his friends are privately and secretly using it to effect something. Everybody admits that Brown would make a good representative. He is young, it is true; but he has been a hard student; he understands the Constitution and political history of the country, and would most ably represent the interests of this country, and of the nation in the Congress of the United States. What possible harm could result from the election of Mr. Brown, even if he were a few months too young, although his mother, who is supposed to have been on the premises when he was born, says that he is old enough. His mother ought to know something about his age. We never heard of a mother who ever forgot the year, the day of the week, the time of day, or the day of the month when her first child was born. And as far as we are concerned we will take the evidence of John Young Brown's mother in preference to any record. Bring forth your records, we will take the evidence of the mother, and we will beat you before the people with that testimony. But, independent of that here is the Constitution which settles beyond controversy the whole question. Read it:

Sec. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number of the House may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, under such penalties as each House may provide.

We take the above from one of Mr. Brown's organs, the Lebanon Democrat and ask our readers hereafter always to bear in mind that up to this time we have said nothing about Mr. Brown's age, we wish them to know that we have not introduced the question and that if Mr. Brown shall suffer on account of the discussion we are not responsible for the public discussion of his indigibility. We have now only room to say a few things.

2nd. Clause of Sec. 2 Art. 1 Constitution U. S. reads: "No person shall be a Representative in Congress who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States and who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen."

Mr. Brown will not be twenty-five years old until July 1880, and Mr. Brown's mother, than whom no better woman ever lived, never said he was or would be twenty-five before the meeting of the next Congress. When the Lebanon Democrat says that Mr. B.'s mother says he is twenty-five it is mistaken, and does that lady great injustice. And when it says it would take the word of his mother in preference to the record it seems to us that the last vestige of common prudence had departed from the editors' cranium.

We shall have more to say next week.

WANTED.—A braiding editor. Apply at this office soon.

P. S. No one need apply who cannot bring us proof that he can make a full hand with the editors of the Gazette Lebanon Democrat.

We are indebted to S. N. Calvin, formerly of this county, but now of Los Angeles, California, for a copy of the California Magazine.

E. R. DEAN,
AUCTIONEER
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
North side of Jefferson St., between 4th and 5th streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Special attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, at Auction or otherwise, including Leasing Houses and Land, Parting and Buying Negroes; Collecting Claims throughout the Western and Southern States.
June 29, 1890.

SADDLES
AND
HARNESS,
JNO. R. HASTINGS,
RESPECTFULLY invites the public to call and examine his extensive and superior stock of Saddles, Harness &c., at the old stand, on J. Hastings, North west corner of the public square. He solicits a liberal share of public patronage, and hopes by his experience and prompt attention to business to give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom.
A. J. Hastings and Son, June 26-ly.

RAIL ROAD EXCHANGE.
A. B. BROWN calls the attention of the public generally to the fact that he has opened the above named house and is now prepared to receive and accommodate the traveling public. His house is the most convenient to the Rail Road of any house in town. His table will be furnished with the best and most delicious food, and he will be glad to see and accommodate all who may favor him with a call.
A. B. BROWN is supplied with the best of LIQUORS.
June 29, 1890.

ELIZABETHTOWN
FEMALE ACADEMY,
ON MULDOUGH'S HILL,
Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Ky.
THE next Session of this School will open on the first MONDAY of September, 1890. This Institution is located in one of the most healthy portions of the State, 45 miles from Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road.

The Academy is conducted by
G. W. MAXSON, PRINCIPAL.
Assisted by competent teachers.

Terms per Session of Twenty Weeks.
Primary Department,
Including Reading, Spelling, Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, \$10.00
Second Class—Ancient and Modern History, Higher Arithmetic, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, 15.00
Third Class—Higher Mathematics, Ancient Languages, Mental and Moral Science, 20.00

EXTRA.
French, \$10.00
Music, 2.00
Course of Instruction, 2.00
No charge for less than half a Session, unless in case of sickness. It is important that pupils should be present at the opening of the school, as a course of study marked out for each scholar, requires a full Session for its completion. By order of the Board of Trustees,
A. M. BROWN, Secretary.

It affords us pleasure to be able to recommend the above Institution as one in which the various studies are thoroughly taught, and one in every particular worthy of the patronage of those who desire their children thoroughly educated.

W. C. GRAY, President Board of Trustees.
A. BROWN, Secretary.
PATRONS.
John Quiggins, W. F. Wintermuth,
A. C. Cook, Elizabeth McKinney,
S. Elliot, H. B. Helm,
H. M. Showers, James W. Hays,
H. B. Helm, M. Brown,
H. M. Showers, N. X. Farnelle,
R. D. Geoghegan, D. G. Geoghegan,
A. M. Brown, Argenta Park,
June 28th, 1890.

THE
WANSUTTA PRINTS.
They are the Best Coloreds yet offered to the Public for the money.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
DEFOREST, ARMS, KONG & CO.,
June 29-6m. NEW YORK.

DRY GOODS.
BALES & WINTERSMITH,
Corner Next to Courthouse,
HAVE just received large quantities of Dress Goods and other articles, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Cash buyers and those who buy on short time. They invite special attention to their stock of

Silks, Bereges,
Bereges, Organdies and Grandy Robes, Jacquet Lawes, Grandines, Grenadine Bereges, Velvets, Marcellite and black Bereges, Travelling dress Goods, mourning Goods, a splendid assortment. Grullaines, Chintzes, Shalwies, Pacific and English Lawes, Shirtings, Linens, and Cotton Sheetings, English and French Chintzes, white Goods of every kind. Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Silk Mitts, &c., and a general assortment of all kinds and qualities of Dry Goods.

They also invite particular attention to their very large stock of

SHOES,
Ladies' Kid Slippers, Misses' Kid Slippers, Ladies' Kid Boots, Misses' Kid Boots, Ladies' Lasting Boots with heels, Men's Shoes, Boys' Shoes and Children's Shoes for sale at low prices.

BALES & WINTERSMITH.
A large supply of Spring Steel Hoop Skirts for sale low for cash.

Armstrong's
CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
Elizabethtown, Kentucky.
The Third Session of this Institution will Commence on the Second Monday in September.

THE course of instruction is equal to any of our Colleges, embracing the English Language and Literature, Ancient Languages and Literature, Modern Languages and Literature, and Mathematics.
Terms per Quarter of Ten Weeks.
Primary Department,
First Class—Orthography, Reading Penmanship, Mental Arithmetic, and Primary Geography, \$6.00
Second Class—Practical Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, 6.00
Academical Department,
First Class—Higher Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Ancient and Modern History, and Ancient Geography, 8.00
Second Class—Elements of Latin and Greek, Algebra, Geometry and Mensuration, 9.00
Collegiate Department,
Ancient Languages, and Literature, Natural Science, Belles Lettres, English Mathematics, Astronomy &c., 80.00
Modern Languages, French, German, 85.00
Each pupil is charged twenty-five cents per quarter, for incidentals.
Tuition payable each Quarter. Charges made from time to time, according to the progress made by the student, if equal to half a Quarter.
For further particulars address the Principal, A. M. ARMSTRONG,
ELIZABETHTOWN, HARDIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

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OF ALL KINDS
At Fair Rate at the
SEED & REAPER
WARE HOUSE OF
H. B. HOWARD,
371 and 373 Main Street, near Louisville Hotel.
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BROWN & GEOGHEGAN'S COLUMN,
GROCERIES
AT
WHOLESALE.

RE now receiving their Spring Stock of Groceries, consisting in part of the following articles to-wit: in January or (profit is made) in June or July, at a special price.
20 Hogsheads of Sugar, 2000 lbs. each
40 Bags of Coffee, 1000 lbs. each
2 Sacks of Java Coffee, 1000 lbs. each
6 Barrels crushed Sugar, 1000 lbs. each
2 " Powdered " 1000 lbs. each
12 " Molasses, 1000 lbs. each
4 " Baltimore Gold'n Syrup, 1000 lbs. each
6 Chests Tea, 1000 lbs. each
100 Boxes of Tobacco, 1000 lbs. each
75 " Star Candles, 1000 lbs. each
4 Bags Pepper, 1000 lbs. each
10 " Ginger, 1000 lbs. each
4 " Spice, 1000 lbs. each
A. Mate of Cinnamon, 1000 lbs. each
100 lbs Cloves, 1000 lbs. each
60 Boxes Mustard, 1000 lbs. each
10 Bags Spin Cotton, 1000 lbs. each
100 lbs. Cotton Yarn, 1000 lbs. each
6 Cans of Corn, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Soap, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Lard, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Butter, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Tallow, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Fat, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Oil, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Vinegar, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Pickles, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Ketchup, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Mustard, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Salt, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Soda, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Potash, 1000 lbs. each
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40 Bags of Coffee, 1000 lbs. each
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1000 lbs. of Lard, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Butter, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Tallow, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Fat, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Oil, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Vinegar, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Pickles, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Ketchup, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Mustard, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Salt, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Soda, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Potash, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Ashes, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Lime, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Cement, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Bricks, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Tiles, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Slates, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Shingles, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Boards, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Planks, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Lumber, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Staves, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Posts, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Rails, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Fences, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Gates, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Windows, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Doors, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Stairs, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Roofs, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Chimneys, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Cellars, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Basements, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Attics, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Garages, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Barns, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Stables, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Piggeries, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Poultry, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Fish, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Game, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Wild Fowl, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Deer, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Hares, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Rabbits, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Squirrels, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Mice, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Rats, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Snakes, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Frogs, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Toads, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Lizards, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Turtles, 1000 lbs. each
1000 lbs. of Snails,



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One copy, per annum, in advance, \$2 00

FOR PRESIDENT, 1860.
HON. JAS. GUTHRIE,
OF Louisville, Kentucky.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. BERIAM MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

HON. LYNN BOYD
OF McCRACKEN.

AUDITOR.

GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON.

Superintendent Public Instruction.

L. R. RICHARDSON
OF KENTON.

Register Land Office.

THOMAS J. FRAZIER
OF BREATHITT.

President Board Internal Improvements.

JAMES P. BATES
OF HIRREN.

Attorney General.

ANDREW J. JAMES
OF FRANKLIN.

TREASURER.

JAMES H. GARRARD
OF BOYD.

For Congress in the Fifth District.

HON. J. H. JEWETT
OF HARDIN.

Wednesday, July 6, 1859

Jewett's Prospects.

We are in almost daily receipt of letters from all parts of the District. In every quarter the news is most encouraging for Mr. Jewett and the rest of the Democratic ticket. If our information be at all reliable and we believe it entirely so, he will carry every county in the District save one. In Meade, Hardin and Larue we count most confidently on at least 12,000 majority for Mr. Jewett.

Books that were intended for the benefit of his constituents he (Jewett) sold at a reduced price and put the money in his private pocket, for his private benefit. — *Leb. Democrat.*

This is utterly and totally untrue. — First Mr. Jewett never sold any books belonging to or intended for his constituents nor did he sell even those voted him by Congress for his own private use "at a reduced price."

We learn from the Bowling-green Gazette that the steamer Bridges, struck a snag in Green River a few days since, and sank in twenty foot water. She was loaded principally with iron for the Railroad bridge over Barren River. The iron will probably all be recovered.

The Lebanon Democrat says Mr. Jewett testified before the investigating Committee that he sold his books to Gen. Cullum at a reduced price. This is untrue. The editor wilfully or ignorantly misrepresents Mr. Jewett. It is more charitable to suppose the editor never read the deposition of Mr. Jewett, and that he is talking at random ignorant and indifferent whether what he writes is true or false. If he will give himself the trouble to read Mr. Jewett's deposition, he will find he swears distinctly that he did not allow Gen. Cullum to keep one cent of the money.

Let all our farmers and mechanics, and all others who feel an interest in the prosperity of these two greatest and most useful of all industrial pursuits, remember and be sure to be present at the meeting in this place, on next Saturday, to organize an Agricultural and Mechanical association.

Prentice of the Journal, and Judge Nicholas, one of the committee on Resolutions in the late Opposition convention, are quarreling about the true construction of the *editor's* indictment against the Democracy. Well do gentlemen we feel encouraged by the old adage. "When rogues quarrel just men get their dues." We mean of course political rogues.

Hon. J. H. Jewett and John V. Brown, Democratic candidates for Congress, will address their fellow citizens in this place, on Monday next, the 11th of July.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The eighty third anniversary of our national independence was celebrated at this place in a most becoming and affable manner. The Sabbath Schools, the Sons of Temperance and Masons all united in commemorating the day so sacred to the true patriots and sincere lover of human liberty. The day was most propitious, not a cloud was to be seen above the horizon, a cool and bracing breeze came from the north west that made the day pleasant and the elements seemed to vibrate with the sons and daughters of the fathers of '76 in doing honor to the veterans of the Revolution.

About ten o'clock the procession was formed, consisting of Masons and their wives daughters and sisters, Sons and Daughters of Temperance and the Superintendents, Teachers and Scholars of the Sunday Schools, in the order here named. In the front of this vast concourse the Flag of the Nation was borne out to the breeze by one whose gallantry has won him a name and a fame such as fortune permits few men to share; one whose scars attest his bravery while his glittering sword richly ornamented, and filly inscribed attest the estimate in which Kentucky holds the patriotic and the brave.

The procession then proceeded under the charge of Jno. R. Hastings Esq., as Marshall of the day to a shady grove near town where seats were prepared for the audience and stands for the speakers.

The exercises of the occasion were most fully opened by imitating the Father of our Country who never neglected to offer up his devotion to Deity and implore his Divine protection, and assistance. A most eloquent and fervent prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Williams which we are sure met a hearty response in the hearts of the assembly. The Declaration of American Independence was then read by Capt. E. H. Haycraft. After this Mr. G. W. Maxson delivered a touching and eloquent address taking for his theme the day we were celebrating and the importance of Temperance in all things. It has rarely been our good fortune to listen to anything so chaste so patriotic as Mr. M's address. Its superior excellence has been a theme of constant eulogy by all, nor have they said one word in its commendation not fully warranted by its beauty and its merit. We next had an address by Rev. Mr. Truxup upon the importance of Sunday Schools and the benefits that flow from them to both Churches and State. Mr. T. was most fortunate in the selection of a subject, and right noble did he handle it. He said many good things in support of that truly useful institution. — He appealed to both old and young to support the Sabbath School as the surest mode of inuring good morals, and promoting true piety.

After the conclusion of the address the company repaired to the table where a bountiful supply of the most choice edibles had been prepared and partook of the sumptuous repast after which they returned in procession to town.

The day passed off pleasantly and all seemed to enjoy it. Not a single thing occurred during the day to mar or interrupt the patriotic devotion of the company.

Indeed it succeeded so well that we shall wait impatiently for the return of the day when again we may meet to do honor to our fore fathers and to commemorate their immortal deed of patriotism and valor.

AUGUST ELECTION 1859.

We are authorized to announce Maj. ROBT. ENGLISH, as a candidate to represent Hardin county, in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LARUE, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the ensuing August election.

To the People of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guaranty that I can offer for the future. — THOMAS S. PAGE.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS.—In view of the fact that an unusual apathy appears on the part of my party in regard to the election of members to the next Legislature; that as yet no nominations have been made, and there are at present no apparent indications that any will be made, I announce myself a candidate for that office. My fellow-citizens are aware that I have never yet asked any favors or any office at their hands. My services to the party have been for the good of that party alone, and in undertaking this canvass I simply ask their quiet and undivided support.

I am perfectly willing to submit myself to all the legitimate rules and usages of my party; I am perfectly willing to bear in my hand the flag of the Democracy, battered and torn as it is by repeated defeats; and all the assurance I ask, is their confidence, their encouragement, and their support.

Respectfully,
ROBERT S. FORDE.

DIED.

On Saturday night last, July 2d, at the residence of Wm. Henry Bland, in this county, ANNE, infant daughter of Horace G. V. and Elmira Wintersmith, aged 1 year 5 months and 9 days.

Free will could blight or sorrow fade, Death came with friendly care, The opening bud to Heaven conveyed, And bade it bloom there.

We often hear it said that Capt. E. A. Graves, of Marion supports Mr. Brown. This is untrue. He is a warm and zealous friend and supporter of Mr. Jewett.

The Elizabethtown Democrat says Spencer was not represented, from the fact that certain men without authority acted as alternates. The Democrat is guilty of foul injustice. — *Bards, Gazette.*

This is untrue. We never said the Spencer alternates had no authority. We only said they acted, but by what authority, we did not know. Here is what we said and all we said about the Spencer alternates. "It is true the Convention admitted certain men from Spencer, who claimed to be alternates, by what authority we are not informed." The Gazette does "foul injustice."

THEY MUST BE SETTLED.

All persons indebted to me for Subscription, Advertising or Job Work, are notified if they do not come forward and settle the same, their accounts will be placed in proper hands for collection.

T. J. PHILLIPS
July 6th, 1859.

TO THE LADIES.

We would respectfully invite the attention of our lady readers, especially those who are in search of the latest and most desirable styles of Fancy Dress Goods, to the store of G. B. TABB, Corner of Fourth & Market Streets, Louisville.

His stock of Silks, Groceries and Barege Robes, Organdies, Lace Mantillas, Points, Shawls, Parasols, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Lawns and Jaconets, is certainly the largest in the city, and in point of beauty and elegance far excel that of any other Western or Southern house. We cordially recommend this house to those of our citizens visiting Louisville, with a view to making purchases of Fancy Dry Goods, and lastly, though not least, goods are sold at uniform prices, and a deduction of 5 per cent will be made on all cash bills.

Ladies will do well to give Mr. TABB, corner of fourth and market streets, a call when they visit Louisville.

BORHAVES HOLLAND BITTERS.

We have been using Borhaves Holland Bitters for some months; and although, when it was first introduced, we did not use it, being unacquainted with the article; still we found the public determined to have it, and to meet the demand we were obliged to purchase more of this article than we ever have of any other patent medicine whatever. Every day brings new testimonials of its efficacy in removing the various complaints for which it is recommended, and of its safety to our customers, we do so with more confidence in its virtue, than is due to the most preparations of the kind.

GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,
Je29-1m 184 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and distressing diseases incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause and speedily cures it is peculiarly suited to. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should be taken by females who are pregnant, during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, and cause a cure, and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue, Pale complexion, Pains in the Head, Stomach, and Spine, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. A bottle containing pills, and enclosed with the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent free for \$1, and 6 postage stamps.

General Agent for the United States and Canada, JOSEPH MOSES, Rochester, New York. Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine throughout the United States.

NOTICE.

Negro boy for sale, between five and six years of age, large lively and stout, a first rate Blacksmith, and works in wood tolerably well, also a stocking pipe, mending, cutting, &c. — Sold by me in full in Elizabethtown, and will be sold privately in 10 or 15 days, any person wishing such a boy would do well to call and see him.

For further particulars call on B. D. Goughen at his store opposite the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depot, Elizabethtown, Kentucky, July 12th.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between us under the firm and style of Allen & Stange was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Allen.

JAMES ALLEN.

B. D. STRANGE.

BARBECUE

AT

JOHN HOSKINS.

A grand Barbecue will be given at the above named place, on Clear Creek, section, on Thursday 25th July.

The candidates for Congress will address their fellow-citizens on the same day and place. Coles' band will be in attendance without fail.

Ladies and gentlemen generally invited to attend.

MANAGERS.

Samuel D. Crow, James B. La Rue, C. M. Patton, Frank P. McMillen, Wm. Purcell, G. W. Hardy, James Hoagland.

JOHN HOSKINS.

June 23d, 1859, 1w.

HOT FOR GOLD AND SILVER!

How can I make money cheap? Send a 3 cent stamp, and get full particulars how to obtain wealth. Address S. HARRIS, Chemist No. 75 West 13th St., Agents Wanted, New York City, June 23-1y

EMPLOYMENT.

\$50 A MONTH AND ALL EXPENSES PAID. An Agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States to sell a new and valuable article, by which the above profits may be easily realized. For further particulars, address Dr. J. H. WALKER, corner 12th Street and Broadway, New York City, enclosing one Postage Stamp. June 23-1y

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH CLOTHING DEPOT,

NORTHEAST CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS. LOUISVILLE.

WE are now opening a large and superior stock of Gentlemen's and Youth's Clothing and Furnishing Goods for

SPRING AND SUMMER.

With many years experience in the business, we call in to introduce all our clothing at home, thereby affording the benefit of our many patrons and the trade that minute attention required; we are thus not only safe, in again announcing the choicest and most durable clothing of every variety at the lowest possible prices.

AT OUR MERCHANT TAILORING ROOMS

can be found the latest styles of FANCY CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, Black and Fane CLOTHS; &c. &c., which will be pleased to show to all, who may favor us with a call.

F. B. WEBB, will take pleasure in waiting on his friends from Hardin county and elsewhere at the above Establishment.

JACOB F. WELLS, Late of Card & Co. SAML M. PARKER.

WELLER & PARKER,

Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants.

Sixth Street, near Main, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. m2 6m. 7

ANDERSON, McLANE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

AND VARIETY GOODS.

432 Main Street North side between Fifth and Sixth.

SEP. 8, 1859-1y. LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. F. GRIFFIN'S TAILORING

GREAT CLOTHING DEPOT,

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

No. 573 SOUTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET AND FIRST STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

INVITES the attention of purchasers to his new and superior stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

MANUFACTURED under his own supervision which in point of style and elegance will vie with any in this City.

Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings are large, and of the latest importation, which will be made to order in the most elegant style and warrants the fit and workmanship equal to any, and at low prices as will satisfy all who patronize him. — The stock of Furnishing Goods is large and embraces nearly every article in that department.

March 16-3m.

AT

SPRING GOODS

OWEN & WOOD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ARE now receiving their Spring and Summer stock of Boots and Shoes, to which they invite the attention of the trade and citizens generally. With our facilities of getting goods daily, direct from the Manufacturer, we are enabled to sell the very best goods at very low prices, and to be convinced, before purchasing, give us a call. Our stock embraces all kinds of Men's Boys', Youth's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, in coming to the city, don't forget to call on OWEN & WOOD.

No. 495 Market Street, one door above Third.

A. L. HOOE. J. G. P. HOOE.

A. L. HOOE & BROTHER.

(SUCCESSORS TO HOOE, LUCKETT & CO.)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

French China, Iron-Stone China.

EARTHENWARE, BOHEMIAN AND AMERICAN GLASSWARE.

FOR STEAMBOATS, HOTELS, AND FAMILIES—SILVER WARE, BRITANNIA WARE AND FANCY GOODS; CUPPLERS, KNIVES, FORKS, CARVERS, SPOONS, COFFEE TRAYS &c.

431 MARKET ST. South side, bet. Fourth & Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

AT NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM,

South-East Corner Main and Fourth Street Louisville, Kentucky.

The Undersigned, Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS,

Bonnet boxes and Valises.

BEGS leave to call the attention of Country Merchants, and others, to an independent of his large and desirable stock of the above mentioned articles, which cannot be surpassed for Beauty, Durability, and Cheapness by any other House in the United States.

Large stock constantly on hand.

J. H. MCCLARY.

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE OF

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter stock of FINE CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, superior to any ever brought to this market—

COATS—Fine black, blue, brown, and olive Dues and Frocks; OVERCOATS—Fine black, blue, brown, and olive Raglans and Frocks; FINE BUSINESS CASSIMERES—Variety of colors.

PANTS—Fine black Doeskin and fancy Cassimeres, and all the latest styles of trousers; VESTS—Fine black and fancy Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cloth, and Cassimeres; and all the latest styles of Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawings, Cravats, Fine Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Stockings, Socks, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, and Money Belts.

The largest size Garm set constantly on hand and for sale low.

No. 457, corner Fourth and Main streets.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE'S

Sec. 8, 1859-1y.

R. L. WINTERSMITH & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERY, PRODUCE

FORWARDING

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GREEN ROW,

ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY.

CASH AND GROCERIES paid for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Pearl or Third Street

CONFECTIONARY,

Fruit, Toy and Variety Establishment,

No. 59, Above Main, West Side, LOUISVILLE, KY.

KEEPS constantly on hand CASSIMERS and all the latest styles of Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawings, Cravats, Fine Pocket Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Stockings, Socks, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, and Money Belts.

The largest size Garm set constantly on hand and for sale low.

No. 457, corner Fourth and Main streets.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE'S

Sec. 8, 1859-1y.

NEW CASH STORE.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

One Price, Small Profits and Ready Pay.

Is the Motto!

THE undersigned is now opening at the Store formerly occupied by W. S. English an entirely new stock of

New and Complete Stock of Staple

AND

FANCY

DRY GOODS,

which have been selected with great care in

NEW YORK,

and which will be sold at small advance from

3000 to 4000 Yards.

REED PAY.

Persons in want of goods will do well to call and examine the Stock before purchasing, as we are confident it will be to their advantage by so doing—No trouble to show goods.

M. N. PARMELE.

Ladies Shoes.

A large and splendid assortment of

Ladies, Misses and Childrens

GAITERS,

SHOES

AND

SLIPPERS

of the very first quality, now open and for sale at low figures.

M. N. PARMELE.

Prints, Prints.

The largest and prettiest assortment of

French, English and American

PRINTS.

EVER OPENED IN HARDIN COUNTY

can be found at extremely low prices, at

april 13-1y. M. N. PARMELE'S.

JUST RECEIVED.

PER EXPRESS

One dozen black Lace Points

One " Douglas & Sherwood's celebrated

FOURTYN CORSETS.

One dozen of Grape de Espagne, and a variety of other goods, all at low prices.

Two dozen ladies' Kid Gloves, small sizes, at

May 14th. M. N. PARMELE'S.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

JNO. T. SNEAD,